

RIDING MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL PARK
MANITOBA



Bogey Creek Bridge on the Glen Beag Drive,
Riding Mountain National Park

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK MANITOBA



The National Parks of Canada are areas of outstanding beauty and interest which have been dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the pleasure of future generations. The co-operation of visitors is requested in the observance of Park regulations so that the Parks may continue to serve as playgrounds of unspoiled nature and to provide perpetual opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life and recreation.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

HON. T. A. CRERAR, *Minister* CHARLES CAMSELL, *Deputy Minister*

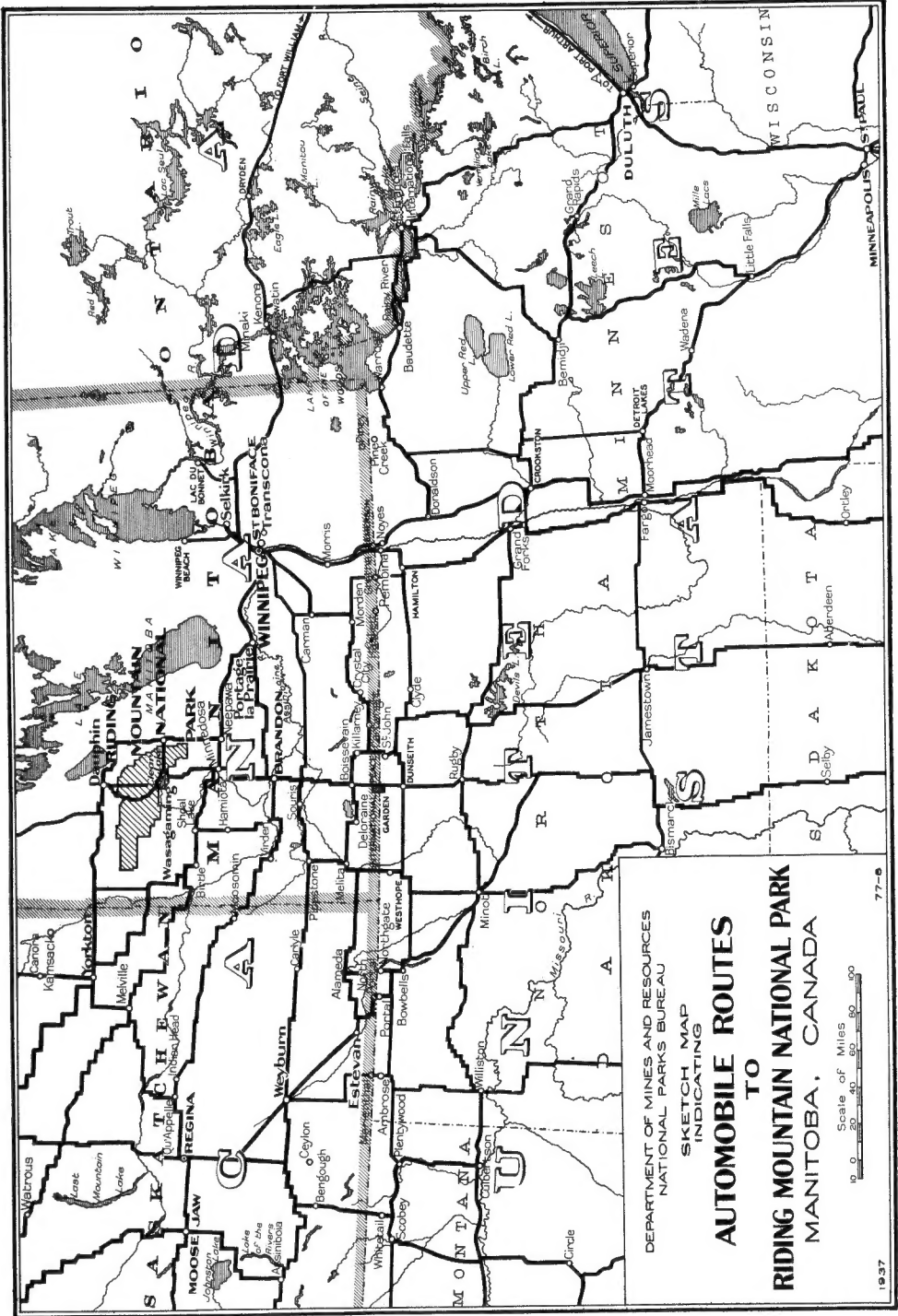
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

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OTTAWA, CANADA





Clear Lake from Park Gardens

Riding Mountain National Park

UP FROM the great fertile plain of central Manitoba rises a long range of mountains in broken terraces like cliffs from the sea. The range reaches its culmination in two separate masses known as Riding and Duck Mountains, and divided from each other by the deep cut of Valley River.

On the plateau which forms the summit of Riding Mountain—more than 2,200 feet above sea level—lies Manitoba's great playground, Riding Mountain National Park. Luxuriant forests, set with exquisitely clear lakes, cover the great expanse of the park and within its boundaries, which encompass 1,148 square miles, roam elk, deer and moose; wild fowl and beaver build their homes along its waterways; and a small herd of buffalo, descendants of those which once thundered over the prairies, feed on the rich buffalo grass of the uplands surrounding Audy Lake.

For many years before the project of a National Park was planned, the region formed a summer holiday resort for residents of the vicinity. Its easy accessibility by rail and motor highway—the fact that it lies within a day's ride or less of many cities and towns—ensures a maximum use of the park both by the people of Manitoba and visitors from outside the province. Now that adequate conservation and orderly development are a reality, it is becoming for increasing numbers a delightful holiday ground.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PARK

Glacial Origin

Many of the natural features of the park owe their existence to the Ice Age. The long ridge itself, from the Missouri River to Pasquia Hills, was developed on rocks that lie approximately horizontal and which were never faulted and overthrust upon each other as they have been in the Rockies. The present escarpment is the result primarily of subaerial erosion which took place during Tertiary period. Following this came the descent of the ice, and the long ages when the whole region lay under an immense frozen sheet. During this period, according to Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, the well-known geologist, a huge glacier moved southeasterly across the great plain east of the escarpment while another filled the valley of the Assiniboine on the western



Along the North Shore of Clear Lake

side of the mountains. At times these glaciers doubtless coalesced into one vast ice sheet, at others they may have been separated by the mountains either in part or entirely, throwing up, along the tops of the mountains, an interlobate moraine consisting almost entirely of the boulders and debris of the Archaean rocks to the north. It is these boulders which are found everywhere throughout the park and which help to give it, especially in the north, its picturesque ruggedness.

As the ice receded, large lakes formed in the valleys, fed by melting ice. The great plain to the east stretching as far as the Laurentians was probably one vast expanse of water, of which Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, and Dauphin are

today the shrunken remains. In 1887, Mr. Warren Upham, geologist with the Exploratory Survey Expedition undertaken under the joint direction of the Governments of Canada and the United States, traced its successive beach lines and named it Lake Agassiz, in honour of the distinguished scientist, Prof. Louis Agassiz, the first prominent advocate of the theory that the glacial drift was caused by land ice. South of Riding Mountain another lake, then occupying the valley of the Assiniboine, probably drained its waters to Lake Agassiz and may at one time have formed a bay of that lake. Riding Mountain

must then have stood like an island surrounded by lakes and rivers on all four sides. On the east and northeast it rose steeply, forming an abrupt escarpment. On the west it sloped gently upwards from the valley of the Assiniboine to the broad, undulating plateau which today forms the highest elevation and central portion of the park.

Indian Occupation

The great central plain to the southeast of Riding Mountain was the former territory of the Assiniboines and Crees, who were then on friendly terms with the powerful Blackfeet of the West. With the acquisition of firearms by Western Indians, bitter hostilities



Part of the Buffalo Herd

broke out. The long friendship between the Crees and the Blackfeet came to an end and savage raids into rival territories were the order of the day. As the buffalo began to disappear the Assiniboines moved westward and the Crees remained in possession of the Riding Mountain region.

It seems probable that the Indians seldom ascended Riding Mountain itself. Henry Youle Hind, who visited the region in 1858, says his guides tried to dissuade him from exploring a fresh moose track leading into the plateau, telling him that strange noises were often heard in the mountain and that the place was full of devils. The old lake ridges were, however, Indian highways for countless years. Hind mentions clay pipes made by the Indians from the soft shales which outcrop near the summit. A particularly fine specimen was presented to him by Ta-wa-pit, an old Indian of Dauphin Lake.

Ta-wa-pit also described at length the appearance and virtues of some gigantic bones exposed in the bank of Valley River near where it cuts through the old lake ridge. "The old chief," he writes, "calls these bones a great medicine, he now and then takes small fragments, bruises them to powder, and uses them as a medicinal preparation. From his description I infer that the bones are those of a mammoth; his rough drawing of the ribs and teeth in the sand correspond, in point of dimensions, with those of that gigantic animal."

The White Man

So far as known, Hind was the first white man to explore the region. He was a professor of chemistry and geology in Trinity College, Toronto, and at the direction of the Government of Canada took charge of an expedition to investigate the country lying between the South Saskatchewan and Assiniboine Rivers and extending westerly from Red River to the locality of the present city of Saskatoon. In October of 1858 the party explored Lake Dauphin and from a point near its southern end set out to climb the steep heights of Riding Mountain. The panorama from the crest of the escarpment greatly impressed him.

"The view from the summit," writes Hind in his book, *Red River and Saskatchewan Expeditions*, "was superb, enabling the eye to take



The Eastern End of Clear Lake

in the whole of Dauphin Lake and the intervening country, together with part of Winnipegosis Lake. The outline of the Duck Mountain rose clear and blue in the northwest, and from our point of view the Riding and Duck Mountains appeared continuous, and preserved a uniform, bold, precipitous outline, rising abruptly from a level country lying from 800 to 1,000 feet below them. The swamps through which we had passed, were mapped in narrow strips far below; they showed by their connection with the ridges, and their parallelism to Dauphin Lake, that they had been formed by its retreating waters. The ancient beach extending far to the north and south could be traced with a glass by the trees it sustained, until lost in distance; it followed the contour of the lake, whose form was again determined by the escarpment of the Riding Mountain. It required no effort of the imagination to recall the time when the whole of the flat country below us, towards the Laurentians on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, was occupied by the continuation of the Riding and Duck Mountains with their associated ranges to the north, and when the Cretaceous series, superimposed in patches by Tertiary rocks, extended to the basin of Lake Winnipeg as it now is.

" Soon after our arrival at the summit clouds began to gather in from the northwest, and towards evening a snow-storm set in which continued during the greater portion of the night. Beneath the shelter of the overhanging branches of a spruce we made an excellent camp, and having built a roaring fire, were soon engaged in discussing bear steaks as we reclined on a couch of spruce boughs, under a roof constructed of the same excellent material and impenetrable to snow."



Black Bear Cub

LAKES OF THE PARK

One of the greatest charms of the park, from the scenic point of view, is the number of beautiful mountain lakes which nestle between the ridges in hollows made by ancient glaciers. They are of all sizes ranging from tiny tarns to splendid bodies of water several miles

long. The largest and finest of these is Clear Lake situated near the southern boundary of the park. This lovely sheet of water, nine miles long and varying in width from one mile to two and a half miles, reflects in its limpid waters the hues both of earth and sky. In places sandy beaches send their amber reflections through the clear green turning it to olive, in others overhanging spruce and birches convert it to jade and onyx. But never do the waters lose their crystal limpidity, and when the air is still you may see a fish lying on the bottom thirty feet below, or detect bubbling up through the gravel some of the springs which help to feed the lake. The greatest depth of the lake is about 150 feet. Graceful headlands and curving bays,



The Golf Club from Clear Lake

fringed with spruce and balsam fir, break the shore line and invite canoeists to linger and bathe, while masses of glacier pebbles and glacier boulders worn round and smooth by the tools of the Ice Age, point to the origin of the lake, and of the park itself.

One of the great charms of Clear Lake, especially remarked by Eastern visitors, is its magnificent sunsets. In the evening from the golf links or the main beach one looks down the shining stretch of the lake to a glorious pageant. Often the whole sky will be tinted a faint, delicate rose, passing into straw and ver-

million, with bars of emerald green or mauve. The extraordinary clearness of the air seems to act as a reflector so that the whole landscape beneath becomes transfused with radiance: After sunset there is often visible, too, the beautiful phenomenon known as the Twilight Bow. This luminous curve of light, low in the west, remains often till midnight holding the reflected glow cast by the sun upon the higher atmosphere.

Along the new road running south through the park from Dauphin is found Edwards Lake, from which is drawn the water

supply for the town of Dauphin. Moon Lake, a little to the south, provides a charming view from the road which skirts its western shore. On the south shore of Moon Lake an area has been levelled off as a parking place and picnic ground, and a rustic shelter has been erected for the use of visitors. Ministik Lake, north of Clear Lake, has rocky shores, and its pale waters are noted for their clarity.



Evergreen Forests Border the Park Highways

FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE PARK

Riding Mountain Forests

Riding Mountain National Park originally formed part of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, and for over a quarter of a century its timber has been under scientific administration. The principal species of importance are white spruce, jack pine, aspen, and white birch, but there is also a considerable amount of black spruce, tamarack, balsam fir and some bur oak, green ash, elm, and Manitoba maple.

Among the smaller trees are mountain ash, wild plum, and service berry. Shrubs of many kinds—hazel, highbush cranberry, saskatoon, dogwood, pin cherry, choke cherry, and mountain maple—add their charms to glade and hillside. In autumn these shrubs combine with ash, birch, elm, aspen, and maple to produce a marvellous colouring of the landscape.

Wild-flowers, too, grow in great profusion and blossom in early summer in a perfect riot of colour and grace. In June wild roses fill the air with perfume along the roads and trails which penetrate the hardwood areas of the park. Other floral species which bloom at varying periods include the twin-flower, marsh marigold, orange lily, pasque flower, violet, bunchberry, wintergreen, fireweed, Indian paint brush, brown-eyed susan, Indian pipes, aster, and golden rod.

Wild Animal Life

The park is a natural home of wild life of many kinds. Black bear, mule deer and white-tailed deer, moose, and beaver inhabit its undisturbed forests. The largest herd of wild elk in Canada, numbering, it is believed, between two and three thousand head, ranges its plains and woodlands. These beautiful creatures form one of the greatest attractions to visitors. Often, in early morning on the meadows near Lake Audy, or along some outlying trail one may come upon a herd of fifty or one hundred of these graceful animals walking with dainty feet that scarcely touch the earth, and necks proudly thrown back to balance their magnificent antlers. Moose and deer are frequently seen in the thickets or at the edge of the lakes, where they come to drink, and marks of those busy woodsmen, the beaver, may be found along many a stream. As time goes on and the wild life increases, the park will probably become one of the most interesting wild life sanctuaries on the continent, a veritable outdoor



A Flower-bordered Walk at Wasagaming

school for students of natural history which will present to even the most casual visitor unique opportunities for seeing and photographing wild animals of many kinds.

On the rolling plains near Lake Audy an area was selected as a buffalo enclosure, and here will be found a small exhibition herd of these magnificent ruminants which once roamed the Canadian West in countless millions. These animals were brought from the Government herd at Buffalo National Park, near Wainwright, Alberta, and it is hoped they may repeat here, on a smaller scale, the success which has attended the larger herd in Buffalo Park. A gratifying increase already has been noted, necessitating the enlargement of the enclosure, which now contains an area of approximately 2,000 acres.



Wild Elk Inhabit the Park

Included with the buffalo are a number of native elk and moose, as well as white-tailed and mule deer. Most of these animals are fairly tame, and visitors to the enclosure may obtain a close-up view and have an opportunity to study them in what is practically their native habitat. The buffalo enclosure is reached by a good motor road from the townsite of Wasagamung, a distance of approximately 25 miles.

Bird Life

Bird life is numerous and varied in Riding Mountain National Park. The park lies within one of the main routes followed by migratory birds to and from their nesting grounds in Northern Canada, and they find rest and shelter on its lakes and marshes. Wild ducks, Canada geese, swans, cormorants, and pelicans are represented among the species which pass through the park, and loons and bitterns feed around the lakes and sloughs. Song birds which are found in the park during midsummer include the white-throated sparrow, song sparrow, purple finch, red-winged blackbird, rose-

breasted grosbeak, Baltimore oriole, cat-bird, and meadow lark. Other species noted for the brilliance of their plumage include the bluejay, kingfisher, pileated woodpecker, cedar waxwing, Bohemian waxwing, evening grosbeak, and ruby-throated humming bird. Also present is the ubiquitous Canada jay, the "whiskey-jack" of the Canadian woods, who is particularly active around campsites at mealtime. Mountain bluebirds, sharp-tailed grouse, owls, and hawks are also seen.



The Southern Gateway

APPROACHES TO THE PARK

Riding Mountain National Park is readily accessible both by motor highway and by rail. All-weather roads link the park with the main provincial highways which pass within easy distance of its northern, eastern and southern boundaries. One of the most popular routes is an all-weather road from the park headquarters at Wasagaming to the eastern boundary, connecting with the road which meets provincial highway No. 5 at a point one mile west of the town of Norgate. The approach by this route brings to the motorist a full realization of the mountainous character of the park. On entering at the eastern gateway the climb up the escarpment of Riding Mountain is begun. The ascent is made over a winding route which reaches an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet above the surrounding country in a travelled distance of three miles. At various points excellent views may be obtained of the plains below which stretch

away in a checkerboard panorama of great beauty. After reaching the summit the road traverses rolling forest country to reach Clear Lake, which is skirted for a distance of three miles along its southern shore to Wasagaming, the park townsite.

From Winnipeg the automobile route follows provincial highway No. 1 to Portage la Prairie, thence via highway No. 4 to Neepawa. From Neepawa No. 5 highway is followed north to the Norgate intersection, where connection with the park highway is made. Three miles west the park boundary is crossed, and a run of 22 miles will bring the motorist to Clear Lake. The total distance from Winnipeg by this route is 178 miles.

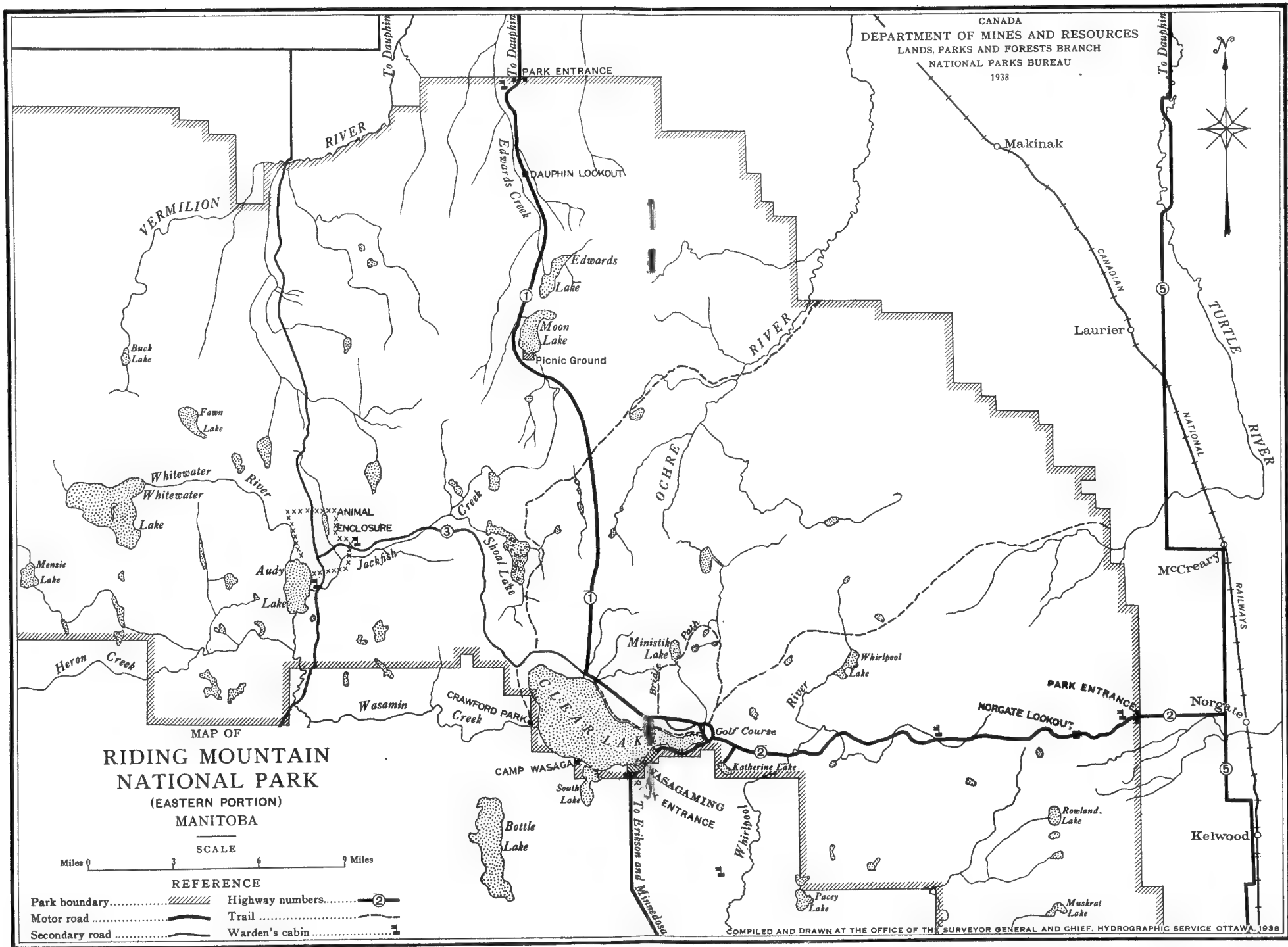
An alternative route may be chosen by following No. 4 highway from Neepawa through Minnedosa to a point about six miles beyond Minnedosa over No. 4 highway, thence north over a picturesque winding road to the southern gateway of the park, which is less than a mile from the townsite at Wasagaming. The distance from Winnipeg over this route is 172 miles.

From the north the park is accessible by a new road which connects with provincial highway No. 5 at Dauphin. This road climbs the escarpment of Riding Mountain on the northern boundary of the park and, passing through heavily timbered rolling country, skirts several small lakes. Moon Lake, one of these, is an excellent place for a picnic en route. About thirty-one miles from Dauphin the north shore of Clear Lake is reached. The highway then turns eastward and, after touching the shore line of Clear Lake at several points, reaches its eastern end where it skirts the park golf course and joins the road from Norgate to Wasagaming. The distance from Dauphin to Wasagaming by this route is 43 miles.

A second route from Dauphin, known as the Lake Audy Trail, passes the wild animal enclosure at Audy Lake and joins the main road from Dauphin where the latter reaches Clear Lake. A third route from Dauphin may be taken by way of highway No. 5 south to the Norgate intersection and thence west by the park road to Clear Lake. The respective distances from Dauphin to Wasagaming by these routes are 61 and 79 miles.

Buses connecting with the main provincial bus-line services of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, leave the towns of Minnedosa and Dauphin twice daily for Riding Mountain National Park. A through bus service from Brandon to Wasagaming also enters the park daily. Visitors coming to the park by bus lines may secure full information about connections from the Clark Transportation Company at Winnipeg or Dauphin, and from the MacArthur Transportation Company at Brandon.

The park is readily accessible to motor visitors from the United States. Six main provincial highways lead from the International Boundary into the province and converge upon either Brandon or Winnipeg. Principal automobile routes are indicated in the map appearing on page four.



Rail connections with the park may be made via Neepawa, Norgate, Dauphin, and Erickson on the lines of the Canadian National Railways, and via Neepawa and Minnedosa on the Canadian Pacific Railway.



A Street in Wasagaming Townsite

PARK TOWNSITE AND HEADQUARTERS

The park headquarters are in the townsite of Wasagaming, which is situated on the southern shore of Clear Lake about half a mile north of the southern boundary of the park. About two miles from the eastern end of Clear Lake the shores draw together to form what is known as the Narrows, and the townsite extends from the southern headland westward for more than a mile. Within the townsite are business and residential sections, with well-graded streets, sidewalks, and landscaped areas. Nearly 200 summer cottages have been erected in Wasagaming as well as numerous commercial buildings, and many sites are still available. Lots for business or residential purposes are leased after a building has been erected in accordance with plans approved by the Department.

A small residential subdivision is also situated on the north shore of Clear Lake opposite Wasagaming, where a number of summer cottages have been built.

The Park Administration Building is located near the centre of the townsite. In addition to the office of the Park Superintendent, it contains an information bureau where tourists may obtain literature, maps and general information concerning the park. The name "Wasagaming" is an Indian translation of "clear water".

Situated on a prominence in the central portion of the townsite is the Museum Building, a picturesque structure of peeled logs with stone trimming, which houses the nucleus of an exhibit being built up to include complete collections of the flora and fauna indigenous



The Park Administration Building

to the Riding Mountain Park area. Geological, paleontological, and Manitoba Indian exhibits also are included in the display. The Museum Building also contains a lecture hall where conferences, church services, and entertainments are held. The entertainments include frequent showings of educational motion pictures depicting the scenic beauties and wild animal life of the National Parks, which are given for the entertainment of visitors. A community room and a writing room, fitted with unique furniture constructed from woods native to the park, are also available for use of the public.



English Garden at Wasagaming

At the rear of the Museum Building is a small garden, landscaped in English style, containing a fountain and rustic summer house with thatched roof. Flagstone walks bordered by wild-flowers and shrubs add to the attractiveness of the garden.

Surrounding all the Government buildings is a landscaped area with broad lawns, picturesque walks, artistically designed flower beds, and pergolas constructed of native oak. In the central portion of this area is located a native stone cairn bearing a bronze tablet commemorating the official opening of Riding Mountain National Park on July 26, 1933.

A promenade extending for more than 8,000 feet along the beach forms an excellent vantage point from which to view the lake, and also provides easy access to the residential sections fronting the lake shore.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in the townsite is provided by a large summer hotel with all modern conveniences, two smaller hotels, and two auto bungalow camps, all of which are operated by private enterprise. The bungalow camps contain both single and double units which may be rented either completely or partly furnished. Meals may be secured at the hotels and bungalow camps or at the restaurants which are located nearby.

A list of the hotels and bungalow camps in the townsite of Wasagaming, with rates, follows:—

<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Rates</i>
The Chalet.....67 rooms, Single	\$2.50 up (Eur.)
	Double \$3.50 up “
Wasagaming Lodge.....26 rooms, Single	\$1.50 up (Eur.)
	Double \$2.25 up “
Wasagaming Bungalows.....10 cabins	\$4.50 up (Eur.)
	(4 to 6 persons)
(Electric light, fire-places, showers and modern plumbing in all cabins. Office at Wasagaming Lodge.)	
Pioneer Hotel (Baker's).....12 rooms	\$1.25 (Eur.)
	\$2.75 (Amer.)
Idylwylde Bungalows.....48 cabins	\$2.00 up (Eur.)
	(4 to 6 persons)

N.B.—Hotel and bungalow rates are subject to change without notice.

In addition to the hotels and bungalow camps there are a number of rooming and boarding houses where visitors may secure excellent accommodation. A number of summer cottages are also available for rental, for periods varying from a few days to the entire season. Full particulars in regard to rooms and cottages may be obtained at the Government Information Bureau, located in the Park Administration Building, or from the McMorran Agency at Wasagaming.



The Museum Building and Grounds

Motor Campgrounds

Visitors to the park bringing their own camping equipment or travelling with trailers will find excellent accommodation in the Government motor campground situated in a beautiful grove facing the beach and adjoining the business section at Wasagaming. Rustic shelters, equipped with tables, camp-stoves and benches, add to the convenience of campers. Individual lockers in community ice-houses are also provided for the storing of perishable supplies. Spring-fed wells, constructed so as to be free from contamination, assure an ample supply of drinking water. Water for other domestic uses is also provided from a piped water system, and the campground is lighted by electricity.



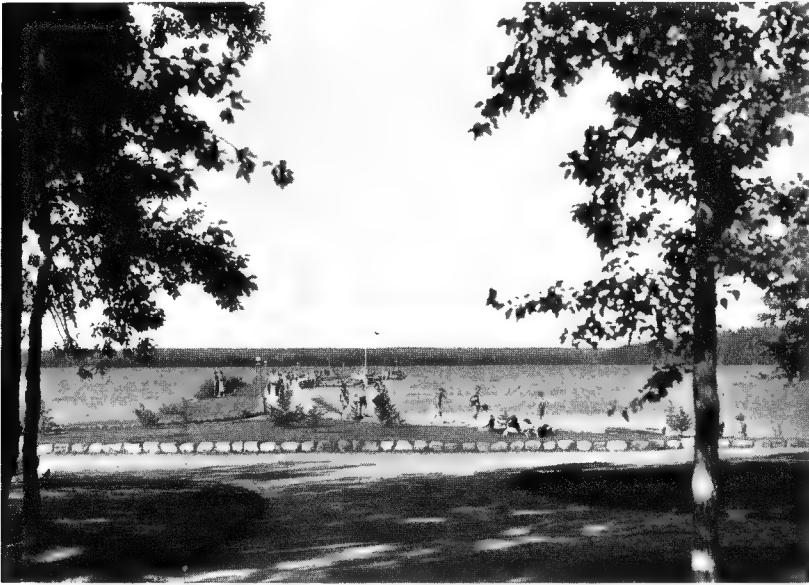
Kitchen Shelter in the Motor Campground

Limited camping accommodation for parties desiring solitude is also available at Lake Katherine, which is situated about five miles east of Wasagaming, and is reached by motor road via the Norgate highway.

Camping permits are issued at the rate of one dollar for each two-week period or fraction thereof for ordinary tents. Permits for cabin tents or automobile cabin trailers are issued at the rate of two dollars for each two-week period or fraction thereof. Camping and trailer permits may be secured from the camp attendant whose office is situated at the entrance to the campground.

A full line of camping supplies is carried by a number of stores located in the townsite of Wasagaming, where fishing tackle, photographic material, and souvenirs may also be purchased. A butcher shop and delicatessen store are operated, as are also a number of grocery stores. There are several good restaurants in the townsite.

Three auto service stations, equipped for making repairs, and carrying a line of accessories, operate throughout the summer season.



The Breakwater and Pier at Clear Lake

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Riding Mountain National Park offers exceptional opportunities for outdoor recreation. Bathing, swimming, boating, hiking, riding, motoring, tennis, and golf are among the sports which may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. A recreational area suitable for baseball, softball, and other sports, as well as a children's playground, is located near the motor campground at Wasagaming. A modern motion picture theatre and an artistically designed dance pavilion operated by private enterprise provide entertainment for leisure hours.

Bathing and Boating

There are several fine beaches on Clear Lake suitable for bathing, but the main beach on the south side near the centre of the townsite of Wasagaming is the most popular. At this point a large breakwater has been constructed, forming a well sheltered bay. The clean sand bottom, shelving gradually out, provides delightful opportunities for the experienced swimmer and diver, as well as an extremely safe bathing spot for children. Bath-houses have been constructed for the use of bathers. Towels and bathing suits may be provided personally or can be rented from a private enterprise for a nominal fee.

Boats and canoes may be hired at reasonable rates by the day or hour. Motor launches make trips up and down Clear Lake at regular hours, starting from the Government landing inside the breakwater. Sail-boating is also a popular summer sport.

Tennis

Ten tennis courts owned and operated by the Government are available for the use of the public. Eight of these courts are located close to the motor campground, and a pavilion with dressing-rooms and spacious verandas overlooking the courts has been provided for the use of the players. Two courts have been constructed on the North Shore subdivision.



The Tennis Courts and Pavilion



The Golf Course Overlooks Clear Lake

Golf

One of the greatest attractions to park visitors is the Government golf course at the eastern end of Clear Lake, a distance of about three miles from Wasagaming. The course is charmingly situated, with a magnificent view, obtainable from the clubhouse and course, to the westward down the whole blue length of the lake. Eighteen holes are in operation and are being brought up to a fine standard of play. A professional is in attendance throughout the season, and a line of golfing supplies is carried in the professional shop which overlooks the first tee. Meals and light refreshments may be obtained in the clubhouse.

Rates for the use of the golf course are:—

One round (18 holes, continuous).....	\$ 0.75
One day.....	1.25
One week.....	5.00
One month.....	15.00
Season (lady).....	15.00
Season (gentleman).....	25.00

A small stream, appropriately known as Bogey Creek, which is the outlet of Ministik Lake, crosses the course and forms an interesting hazard. At the mouth of Bogey Creek, where the residence of the Park Superintendent is situated, is a cold, bubbling spring which for many years has been a source of attraction to park visitors. Out of this spring gushes beautifully clear cool water, at the rate of 6,000 to 6,500 gallons per hour.

Fishing

Clear Lake is largely fed by springs and its cold waters contain several varieties of fish. Northern pike are the most interesting to the angler, but whitefish and perch are also found. Fishing is free under the park regulations, and the open season is from July 1 to September 30. Some of the smaller lakes also contain fish and, as times goes on, it is expected these will be stocked with such game fish as the park waters are capable of supporting. Fishing tackle may be obtained from the boat liveryes which operate at Wasagamung.



Riding Along the Lake Shore Trail

Hiking and Riding

The park offers many fine opportunities for hiking and riding. Forest trails lead to many parts of the park and for the lover of nature there is no more delightful way of studying the wild life and enjoying the peace and solitude of wild places. For a short hike or ride there is a well-built bridle path commencing at the east end of Clear Lake, near the golf course and bubbling spring, and traversing the north shore of the lake for a distance of six miles. At times the trail passes close to the water's edge and again it climbs to higher points and around headlands, but always in sight of the blue waters of the lake. Eventually circular routes

touching several of the other lakes in the park and giving access to the rough, mountainous country to the east will be provided. This eastern part of the park is one which must become an extremely interesting region for visitors. From the edge of the bold escarpment which forms the eastern wall of the mountain there is a magnificent view overlooking the great central plain for miles in all directions, with Dauphin Lake lying to the northeast. The successive terraces formed by the receding beach lines of Lake Agassiz are also clearly visible and tell more clearly than words the long story of the Ice Age in its relation to Manitoba. Saddle horses may be rented at reasonable rates in the townsite, and a number of ponies are available for

children. Extended trips for parties may be arranged and guides will be furnished if required.

Motor Drives

There are many interesting points in the park accessible to visitors by motor road. Among the most popular drives is that to Lake Audy and the wild animal enclosure, a distance of approximately 25 miles from Wasagaming. From Wasagaming the park highway is followed around the east end of Clear Lake past the golf course to the intersection with the new highway to Dauphin. From that point the route is continued westward, over a rolling terrain heavily timbered with poplar, birch, and pine.

A shorter drive from Wasagaming may be taken eastward along Clear Lake to connect with the Glen Beag Drive which skirts the eastern end of the lake. Following the shore line past the Superintendent's residence, this drive crosses a picturesque stone bridge constructed on Scottish architectural lines, and passing the spring known as the Wishing Well, continues along the shore to Glen Beag. Passing through the glen, the road eventually connects with the main highway to Dauphin, by which a return may be made around the golf course to Wasagaming. Numerous rustic bridges cross the glen, which is timbered by a heavy growth of spruce trees rising in a tall and stately manner above the road.

Another short drive, approximately five miles in length via the Norgate highway, provides access to Lake Katherine, where a picnic ground and campsite are available to park visitors.



A Clear Lake Sunset

GENERAL INFORMATION

Administration.—A resident Superintendent, whose office is located in the townsite of Wasagaming, supervises the administration of Riding Mountain National Park. Visitors to the park desiring information should apply to the Government Information Bureau located in the Administration Building, where literature, maps and general information concerning the park may be obtained.

Motor Licences.—All motorists entering the park must secure a transient motor licence as provided for in the regulations governing the use of motor roads in the National Parks. The licence fee is 25 cents for a single trip, or 50 cents for a single trip if cabin trailer is attached. This licence is good for a period not exceeding thirty days, provided the licensee does not permit his automobile to be taken out of the park during such period. A seasonal licence, which will also be honoured in Prince Albert, Elk Island and Waterton Lakes National Parks, may be purchased for \$1, or if cabin trailer is attached, for \$2. Special licences may be secured for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.

Camping.—The Government motor campground is situated west of the business section of Wasagaming. Camping permits are issued at the rate of \$1 for each two-week period or fraction thereof for ordinary tents. Permits for cabin tents or automobile cabin trailers are issued at the rate of \$2 for each two-week period. Permits may be secured from the camp attendant whose office is situated at the entrance to the campground.

Keep camps clean. Leave them clean. Place all refuse in receptacles.

Hunting.—All National Parks are wild life sanctuaries. Wild animals, birds, nests and eggs are rigidly protected. Hunting is prohibited within park boundaries, and all firearms must be sealed by a park officer upon entry.

Dogs and Cats.—Special regulations govern the keeping of dogs and cats in National Parks. Park visitors should report immediately to the office of the Park Superintendent for authority to bring any of these animals into the park.

Flora.—Do not damage trees in the park by carving or removing bark. Protect the wild flowers. Help to preserve them for the future and keep the park beautiful.

Fire Prevention.—Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette butts, pipe ashes and other smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp-fires may be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before leaving. Persons using the park trails should acquaint themselves with the parks regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible; or the nearest park officer notified at once.

General.—The Park Superintendent will be glad to have any suggestion for the improvement of the park service. Any complaint will receive careful and courteous attention.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

(Twenty in number, with a total area of 12,525 square miles)

Banff, Alberta.—Mountain playground, typical example of Central Rockies. Massive ranges, ice-fields and glaciers. Contains famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Winter sports centre. Big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.

Buffalo, Alberta.—Fenced enclosure near Wainwright. Home of national buffalo herd numbering 5,000 head; also moose, deer, wapiti, yak and hybrids. Established 1908; area, 197.5 square miles.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA (Continued)

- Cape Breton Highlands, Nova Scotia.**—Typical example of rugged coastline of Cape Breton Island with mountain background. Remarkable seascapes visible from motor road. Established 1936; area, 458 square miles.
- Elk Island, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure contains 2,000 buffalo, also moose, deer and wapiti. Recreational area. Established 1911; area, 51 square miles.
- Fort Anne, Nova Scotia.**—National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal. Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal. Historical Museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.
- Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick.**—National Historic Park near Sackville. Site of French fort erected prior to 1755. Historical Museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.
- Georgian Bay Islands, Ontario.**—Thirty islands in Georgian Bay archipelago. Recreational area. Unique limestone formations and caves on Flowerpot Island. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.
- Glacier, British Columbia.**—Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flora, and subterranean caves. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.
- Jasper, Alberta.**—Immense mountain wilderness of majestic peaks, broad valleys and beautiful coloured lakes on eastern slope of Rockies. Big game sanctuary and alpine playground. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.
- Kootenay, British Columbia.**—Mountain park enclosing Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway. Deep canyons, remarkable valleys, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.
- Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia.**—Alpine plateau formed by summit of Mt. Revelstoke on western slope of Selkirk Mountains. Reached by spectacular motor highway. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.
- Nemiskam, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure containing more than 325 pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.
- Point Pelee, Ontario.**—Most southerly mainland point in Canada. Recreational area with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.
- Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.**—Forested lakeland of northwestern Canada. Remarkable water highway system. Interesting fauna. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.
- Prince Edward Island.**—Coastline strip twenty-five miles in length on north shore of Prince Edward Island. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1936; area, 7.6 square miles.
- Riding Mountain, Manitoba.**—Rolling woodland, with crystal lakes, on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Big game sanctuary. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.
- St. Lawrence Islands, Ontario.**—Mainland reservation and thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" of St. Lawrence River. Recreational areas. Established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.
- Waterton Lakes, Alberta.**—Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground of unusual charm on east slope of Rockies. Fine motor drives and trails. Varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.
- Wawaskesy, Alberta.**—Undeveloped reserve for protection of pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 54 square miles.
- Yoho, British Columbia.**—Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies. Famed Yoho Valley with numerous waterfalls. Kicking Horse Valley. Emerald and O'Hara Lakes. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.

Additional information concerning the National Parks of Canada may be obtained from the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

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